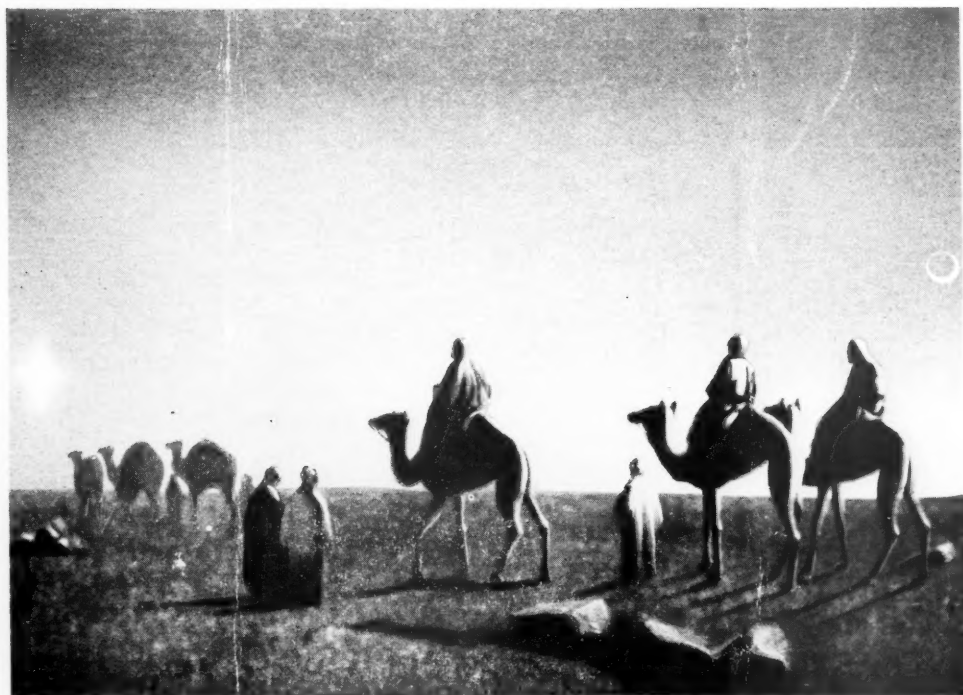


DECEMBER 1941

OUR DUMB ANIMALS



"WHEN THEY SAW THE STAR THEY REJOICED WITH EXCEEDING GREAT JOY"

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TO ANIMALS & THE AMERICAN
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Our Dumb Animals

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The Massachusetts Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
The American Humane Education Society
The American Band of Mercy

I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

—COWPER



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Christmas

To all our readers and to all our fellow mortals on land, and sea, and in the air, we wish the best possible Christmas. To many in this land, particularly among the young, it will be a Merry one, in spite of all that war is meaning in this troubled world.

If we cannot sing this Christmas Day what men have called the Angels' Song, **PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MEN** — we can at least make that Song a Prayer.

Many a Thanksgiving dinner in America would have tasted sweeter had it been shared with some of the hungry, starving millions of other lands.

The October issue of the *Blue Cross*, the organ of the Shanghai and the Hongkong S. P. C. A., comes to our desk in the same attractive form, giving evidence of good work done.

If the people of this great land had no other reason to celebrate a Thanksgiving Day than that they were living here and not in any of the war stricken lands across the sea, that reason alone would call for the profoundest gratitude.

In spite of the fact that it was foretold that the law, excluding from the Eastern Exposition horses with set-up tails, would seriously affect the financial returns of the Exposition, we now read in the *Springfield Republican* of September 21, "There is general rejoicing about the new attendance records achieved without the horse show."

A Remarkable Editorial

THIS is the way it begins:

"According to the Western Press Committee, the estimate for the cost of education in the United States during the year 1940 was 3 billion, 83 million dollars. But the cost of crime was 15 billion."

This editorial appears in the October issue of *Our Animals*, the monthly periodical of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"The cost of education," the editorial continues, "was 3 billion, 83 million dollars in 1940. All well spent, all returnable, worth an unfathomable amount in years to come. This isn't cost, this is good, sound investment. The cost of crime was 15 billion dollars. All lost, never to be recovered. A wanton, wicked waste, and all the more so because it is preventable.

"If dollars alone were involved, even 15 billions might be cheap. But what of the wasted lives of the offenders, the heartaches of parents who have seen their children bring them disgrace and ruin? What of the children of the criminals? What — but the list is endless."

It is further stated that scarcely any one of us realizes what this terrific loss means to him individually. It means that, divided among the individuals of the United States, it cost just \$114 for each man, woman and child in the country to support crime during the year 1940. It means that you and I and every member of our family, one way or another, had to pay for this in taxes. No burglar may have attacked our home, no member of our family may have been harmed or

wronged or destroyed by any criminal, but each of us is paying this bill year by year.

What a pity that such a vast amount of our actual taxes are "hidden." Multitudes pay them and have no idea they are paying them. No one presents a tax bill saying "This is your share for the expenses of crime in the United States." No one comes to our house to collect a tax on every loaf of bread, on practically everything we eat or drink or wear. But that tax was paid by us when we bought the bread and nearly every other necessity that came into our homes.

The great emphasis of this editorial of which we have been speaking, of course, is laid upon the matter of education. A generation of children trained in the principles of justice, and fair play toward all living creatures, trained to recognize the rights of their human fellows, trained to live in obedience to law and as individual parts of a great moral order—for that 15 billions might well be spent instead of for the punishment of crime.

How few recognize that toward this goal of a better citizenship Humane Education is one of the most vital forces at work in our land today. Who can reckon what it has meant to the states of this Union that our own American Humane Education Society has gathered into small humane groups nearly 8 million children in our schools since the Society was organized, always stressing the spirit of a universal brotherhood toward all their human fellows and of kindness toward all forms of sentient life below them? This is the great work of the humane organizations in the world today.

Zoo Animals' Christmas

Maud E. Uschold

*Look to the East for a star tonight;
Look to the heavens for a guiding light.
(We look; we look; but the light burns low
And the star moves on; we cannot go.)*

*This is the night of the holy birth,
Of hope and peace, good will on earth.
(We hear the wassail, the clinking glass,
The pledges said at the Christly mass.
And we pace our cells and pace again
To the throb of "peace, good will to men.")*

*Time runs slow to our sleepless eyes;
The prison stench lifts to the skies.
The clean winds call where free winds blow;
But the light moves on. We cannot go.)*

Tragedies of the Highways

FERN BERRY

FROM January 1 to September 15 in the current year motor vehicle traffic took a known toll of 2,982 pheasants and 4,604 rabbits in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Added to this terrific toll are 1,187 squirrels, 198 opossums, 568 skunks, 546 muskrats, 48 quail, 289 deer, 43 raccoons and 432 miscellaneous birds! In Upper Michigan, where wild life is more plentiful, tourists are the chief attraction for summer income to the cities and villages, and so a campaign to bring motorists to the forests and natural beauties of the region is carried on.

The toll of wildlife, especially deer, is great. In certain areas salt blocks were placed some distance from the roads in order to keep the deer away from the highways where the chemicals used to lay dust attracted them. As high as 40 deer were killed in 15 days in a twenty-five mile stretch of road. Porcupines are also victims of speeding motorists of Upper Michigan. These animals, like deer, relish salt, and the roadway is strewn with the dead bodies of the spiny little animals. Next comes the woodchuck, of which Upper Michigan has many. He is a fearless, friendly animal and will not keep out of danger. The skunk, fox, raccoon and coyote are more shy, being kept down by native trappers. Black bear, which are plentiful, are often hit, usually to the motorist's sorrow. These big bulky fellows are tough and hard to kill and do much damage to the automobiles that hit them.

The mole is an interesting little fellow. His hand is a shovel; his eye is almost gone, since it is not needed, and his strength is so great that, if a man's strength were in proportion, he could lift more than 6,000 pounds. He can eat his own weight in earthworms in 24 hours.

The Remarkable Water-Buffalo

EWEN K. PATTERSON



WATER BUFFALO AGAINST BACKGROUND OF TROPICAL JUNGLE

ONE of the most interesting features of the East Indies is the manner in which the water-buffalo has been domesticated by the natives of the islands. In all other parts of the world where the buffaloes are found they are regarded as very dangerous beasts, and in most places are shot on sight. In the East Indies, however, the animals are very friendly towards the natives; they are extensively used as beasts of burden, and in the hands of the natives are as docile as any domestic animal. In fact, tiny native children can control whole herds of the massive creatures, which allow the youngsters to ride on their backs, pull their tails, and even sit on their huge heads! Yet the animals have an intense dislike for white people, and invariably, for some inexplicable reason, they will instantly charge any white person they see.

The water-buffaloes are vastly different from the buffaloes which originally roamed the great plains of North America. They are called water-buffaloes because they love to wallow in water and mud. In the East Indies, during very hot weather, it is by no means unusual to see herds of hundreds of the beasts dozing in shallow swamps and lagoons, lying in the muddy water with only their heads showing above the surface. They are enormous, slow-moving animals, powerful, with great spreading horns, and grayish-black or pink hides. The average buffalo bull weighs between two and three tons, and his hide is about an inch thick.

Because of the great strength of the animals, they are very popular as beasts

of burden in the East Indies, particularly in mountainous districts too rough for horses. The animals can carry big loads on their backs, while they are also used for hauling plows and for drawing cartloads of produce, etc. Some of the natives think so much of their buffaloes that the tame animals are often provided with boots when traveling in rough, stony country! The boots are made from old rubber automobile tires.

When a buffalo dies its horns are always carefully preserved by the owner, who hangs them over the door of his house; the natives believe that horns displayed in such a manner will bring them good luck.

The buffaloes have remarkably large horns; usually they measure about five feet across from tip to tip and six feet around the outer curves, their diameter at the base being between eight and nine inches. Some old bulls, however, have much larger horns than that. Throughout the East Indies are to be seen many veteran buffaloes, domesticated animals fifty to seventy years of age, with mighty horns measuring nine and ten feet around the outer curves. The world's largest pair of horns came from an old bull that died in the East Indies a few years ago. He was said to be over 100 years of age when he died, and his horns, which are now in the British Museum, London, measured exactly twelve feet, eleven inches around the outer curves, while at the base they were twelve inches in diameter.

Begin now to prepare for Humane Sunday, April 19, and Be Kind to Animals Week, April 20-25, 1942.

There is Peace

Judy Van der Veer

On Christmas day who dares to think
Of those who go to fight and die,
Of terror underneath a star
That rises in the Eastern sky?

Today I said I'd think of hills
That know the goodness of the rain,
And I would think of how the earth
Gives living to a field of grain.

Consider now the quiet way
The cattle rest and move about,
As if there's something in their hearts
That speaks of peace, within, without.

The seasons change unchangeably,
The sheep bring forth their lambs in spring,
And I shall look with grateful eyes,
On every lowly peaceful thing.

Pets as Christmas Gifts

T. J. MCINERNEY

THE approach of the Christmas season brings to mind the question of whether or not it is advisable to give pets to children as gifts at this time. The person who gives a puppy or a kitten or some other little animal to a child as a Christmas present may be motivated by the best of intentions, but the results to the pet may be unfortunate.

Last Christmas the five-year-old son of a neighbor of mine received a fox terrier puppy from a well-meaning uncle. The donor neglected to first find out the attitude of the child's parents toward such a gift. Had he done so, he would have learned that the child's mother had that hard-to-understand hatred of all things in the four-footed kingdom. The result was that she promptly "washed her hands" of all matters pertaining to the puppy. Her dictum was that the child would have to take care of his little pet.

Well, with characteristic childlike fervor, the little fellow took good care of his pet for about a week. After that, it was not a rarity to see the little fellow dragging his pet along the street on a crude "leash" consisting of heavy wrapping cord. On more than one occasion, I heard the puppy squeal with pain when his little master inadvertently stepped on his paw while they were "playing." One of the happiest days of my life occurred when the child's parents, in exasperation, gave the puppy to a childless couple who really love animals and who are taking good care of it.

Some children, of course, love little animals and will take good care of them. It seems to me, however, that they should be at least seven or eight years of age and that their parents should be agreeable to it before they are given pets as gifts.

Famous Actress at Angell Hospital



KATHARINE CORNELL HAS HER DACHSHUND, "LOONEY," TREATED AT ANGELL ANIMAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON

Katharine Cornell, recently starring in the George Bernard Shaw play, "The Doctor's Dilemma," at the Shubert Theater, Boston, was a surprise visitor at the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital.

Miss Cornell called upon a patient — her own pedigreed dachshund, "Looney,"

who was entered in the Angell Animal Hospital for treatment of a sprained leg, the result of a fall, and for a general check-up. Following her visit, Miss Cornell made a tour of inspection through the institution as the guest of President Francis H. Rowley.

During the early part of December the writer plans to send letters to the editors of all newspapers in and about New York City, urging adults to exercise care in this matter of giving pets to children. It might be well if other friends of animals were to do the same in other cities. Let's do all we can to make sure that some little four-footed creature doesn't have a miserable Christmas, yea, a miserable lifetime, because he was given to some little two-footed creature not trained or temperamentally suited to care for it.

Merger in Fort Worth

Congratulations to the Tarrant County Humane Society of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Fort Worth S. P. C. A., which recently completed consolidation into one organization to be known as the Humane Society. At this meeting the guest speakers were Walter J. Dethloff, superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane Society, and H. B. Goodnight of Dallas, president of the Texas State Humane Society.

Atlantic City Honors Dog

An Associated Press dispatch to the *Boston Herald*, dated October 18, told of "Rags," flop-eared mongrel dog, that met all incoming trains at Atlantic City, day and night, for twelve years, being honored as few humans are honored.

A bronze plaque, "In Memory of Rags, a Great Mascot and a Good Railroader, 1928-1941," permanently installed on the cornerstone of Atlantic City's \$4,000,000 union terminal, was unveiled with elaborate ceremony as hundreds of policemen, taxicab drivers, red caps and commuters applauded.

Governmental authorities, business leaders and railroad officials took turns eulogizing Rags, and a WPA brass band played suitable music. Scores of boys were there, too, together with their dogs.

Two months before, Rags showed signs of getting old, narrowly escaped being killed by automobiles. Railroad employees put him "on pension," and sent him to S. P. C. A. headquarters. He died a week later of what friends say was a broken heart.

The Singing Cock

Kadra Maysi

*The singing cock, from dusk till dawn,
Must tell the hours of Christmas Eve.
Until the Saviour's night is gone
He cannot stop, and on and on
He calls without reprieve.*

*A legend says, when morn is red
As rose against the Alpine snow,
He folds his wings and finds his bed,
Secure that evil folk have fled
With darkness. —But I know*

*That, long ago, his watch was set
On Peter in the judgment hall
Of Pilate. He cannot forget
Betrayal, and he warns us yet
With his nocturnal call.*

The Baltimore oriole builds the largest and finest bag-nest. Black horse-hair makes up some of the most beautiful, although strings are sometimes used. Frequently the nest is a mixture of hair, grass, string, and fibers finely woven and matted into an incredibly solid bag that is used only once, but which will remain in good condition for several years.

Each kind of bird builds its nest at a certain definite height from the ground year after year. Bank swallows nest in claybanks, tree swallows build high up in dead-tree holes, crows and hawks go high up in a treetop, hummingbirds prefer a horizontal branch, while the pewee chooses a very high horizontal branch for his home. The same birds return to the same places year after year.



DOWNY WOODPECKER

Merry Christmas to the Birds

MARGARET NICKERSON MARTIN

Photographs from U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

LET'S give the birds a merry Christmas this year, too!

A great many of our feathered friends stay with us through the long winter months, particularly in the northern states. They sometimes suffer real hardship in doing so, unless we extend a helping hand. Large city areas have destroyed many of their former feeding places and so they are more dependent upon human generosity each year. The fact too, that more and more people feed the birds, entices them to stay during the colder winter months. We have a responsibility in caring for them, in return for their cheerful little winter songs.

Not only should we assure the birds a happy Christmas but we should also begin feeding them earlier in the season. As soon as the seed-pods are gone from the gardens and the ground is too hard to yield the needed grit for their digestive action, so necessary to their health, we should begin food distribution and get feeding stations erected.

A feeding station, either built upon a convenient window-ledge or upon a tree or post, is best in really cold weather. Some protection from wind and snow should be provided, if possible, by making three-sided shelters with a roof and automatic feeder. However, a simple ledge upon your window or porch rail is as deeply appreciated by our little friends as the finest station you can build. Birds are simple folk and will eat as happily from a crust of snow as anywhere.

One friend I know, has a three-sided feeding station made like a little open-faced shed, complete with roof and porch. It hangs upon a pulley attached to her clothesline. When the food supply needs replenishing, she simply pulls the little house in and places the food aboard. It swings with the wind and sparrows have been known, she says, to take advantage of its shelter for the night.

A window-ledge feeding platform is especially enjoyable both for the birds and the household, if you have a "shut-in" in your home. The birds will come freely to the window as soon as they learn that food will be placed there regularly. The window can be raised from the inside and the "shut-in" may have the pleasure of watching the birds at close range. Sparrows, blue jays, cardinals and nuthatches will generally remain through the winter. A blue jay or cardinal against the white of snow and ice, is a picture to delight the eye of an artist! The "Cheer! Cheer!" of the cardinal rings out as happily on the frosty air of winter as in summer. Mrs.



WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH

Cardinal, though not as flashy as her vivid mate, wears her lovely coral bill and pink-tipped wings with modest grace. I have seen this pair after an ice storm, sitting on my feeding tray, with their tail feathers frozen in a solid mass of ice. Had they been compelled to fly a long distance for their food, they must surely have gone hungry.

A sheltered place by a porch or building is a good place to scatter the extra table scraps and pieces of toast left from breakfast. Mixed grain, such as one might feed chickens, is sometimes provided by local or State Conservation Leagues. This grain is generally free for the asking and provides a more balanced diet for the birds. Care should be taken to provide roughage in the form of sand, gravel or cinders. This is their "teeth" and is necessary for the digestion of their food. Birds may starve to death with full crops because they can find no grit with which to digest food. Before the soil in your garden has frozen over, fill a large container with enough grit to last the winter and keep it in the basement for this purpose. Many bird stores in the larger towns sell coarse gravel which is perfectly satisfactory and requires only about five cents a pound and a little forethought.

We have a feeding tray on the window and two on the clothes-post in the back-yard. Also a "swept place" by the back steps. In winter our friends wait more or less patiently and not at all silently, in the thornapple tree, until the back door opens and "soup is on!"

The Pigeon is Drafted

Marjorie Hunt Pettit

*Sturdy little messenger,
Eager and intent,
In the feathered uniform
Of your regiment—
Do you dread the passage home
Through disputed skies?
Do you question or debate
Where your duty lies?*

*In the moment you attain
Freedom of release,
Instinct reasserts itself,
Gentle bird of peace.
Love of home still motivates
All your active span;
Such a heritage would grace
Either bird or man.*

Grackles, blackbirds, jays, cardinals, sparrows, nuthatches, chickadees and often other varieties of birds become our regular boarders. They are loud in their praise of the bill-of-fare and we have had many laughs from their scraps over extra large pieces of toast or bread.

As a special treat at or near Christmas time, we hang a small tree in the yard with popped corn and suet. The latter can also be tied to a post or bush in an old soap strainer, if you have one you do not use any more. Any wire container that will admit the bird's bill will do. The succulent fat will help to keep the birds warm. When you have finished with the family Christmas tree, decorate it's branches with festoons of pop-corn and cranberries or bits of suet and set it out in the yard. It will last several weeks and furnish the birds with a real Christmas treat.

Remember the birds at Christmas, but remember them the rest of the winter, too! They will repay any slight trouble it may be, a thousandfold. They will gladly sing for their suppers, or any other meal for that matter. Birds pay real dividends in happiness. They are your active friends in summer. Be their active friend in winter!

The Retort Courteous!

Under the title, "Where It Should Be," the *Boston Globe* publishes the following:

The young author sent the manuscript of a book he had written to the literary editor asking him for his opinion of it, and mentioned that he had several other irons in the fire. "Put this with the other irons," came back the brief reply.

Bird banding operations by the federal government have been conducted since 1920. In that time 3,700,000 birds of 473 species have been tagged with numbered aluminum leg bands.

Beneath the Cedars

ALVIN M. PETERSON

Photograph by the Author



WINTER FEEDING PLACE FOR BOB-WHITE

THE cedar to which I refer is a red cedar about fifteen feet tall that has lower branches about six feet in length. It stands near the fence, a little over a rod from our east windows, and daily is of much service and interest both to us and the birds. Beneath its sheltering branches I long have been feeding from fifteen to forty bob-whites. Little did I think when I brought it home and planted it there that we daily would watch it and the happy, contented birds feeding beneath it. Little wonder, for it was a tiny plant when I found it and lifted it, actually so small that I carried it home in a pocket.

That tree has long been a favorite with birds. True, the fact that the birds flock to it has largely been due to our efforts, though I saw that the birds often congregated in or beneath it even before we began to use the ground about it for a feeding station. Our bob-whites often ran to it, hid beneath it, or squatted in a compact group and rested there even when we fed them elsewhere. Noticing their love for the tree I decided to feed them near it.

I was agreeably surprised to find that the bob-whites remember the tree and feeding-place from year to year, for after the first heavy snow in late autumn, they are sure to visit it in search of the corn they are confident of finding there. Thereafter hardly a day do they miss all winter long. It is, in fact, the center about which their daily life revolves, or the spot about which all their activities center for several months each year.

Sometimes, when I take walks in the neighborhood, I see them flying off across the fields, their flight, as likely as not, taking them straight towards the cedar. More often, one sees them walking or running, following a path or fence that eventually takes them to the spot they love best. Sometimes they come flying from the west, half circle the house, and drop to the ground a short distance from the tree. The moment they touch the ground away they go, running straight to the bare ground upon which the corn daily is thrown. There they quickly gobble a few kernels, then feast in more leisurely fashion, scratching like little hens, rising on tip-toes and flapping their wings, sometimes so vigorously that they are lifted bodily from the ground.

Their appetites satisfied they squat beneath the tree for a long time, usually until hungry again, then have another bite to eat. Many days they remain either beneath the cedar or a near-by grape trellis all day long. Towards evening they fly off and spend the night elsewhere, only to return the next morning, often before it is fully light. Pretty tree and dear chubby birds, you add much to my happiness. May you both continue to prosper and long give grace and interest to the yard!

Our readers are urged to clip from "Our Dumb Animals" various articles and request local editors to republish. Such copies will be made good by us upon application.

To a Black Puppy

Anne Marshall Verner

You hardly lived here long enough
To grow beyond a ball of fluff,
Yet countless little things remain
To make me think you're back again.
I hear your feet tip up the stair,
Your joyous bark, your yelp of fear.
I see your well-chewed tennis ball,
Your dusty paw-prints on my wall.
I watch you lie down prone to rest,
The small white cross shows on your breast;
I feel your curly, silken ears,
Your flashing teeth, like small white spears.
I hear a rustle 'neath my chair
And know that you are hiding there.
Perhaps your spirit, brave and free,
Comes back to earth to comfort me.

Vacation Victims

ETHEL CLOYD

THERE is another side to the orange-blossom scented winter wonderland of Phoenix, Arizona — a side that gives the local dog-catcher an awful headache. The streets and byways are full of dogs and cats — pets that have been brought there by tourists. They stray away from unfamiliar auto courts, especially, and many times the owners are compelled to return home without them.

The dog-catcher doesn't dare destroy these half-starved waifs for fear that in a matter of days, sometimes weeks, and in a few cases, even months, he will receive a frenzied letter, giving the description of a certain pet which the owner suspects was left behind when the family car pulled out for points elsewhere!

Many residents take them in until some kind mortal comes along who wants such a pet. One Phoenix woman in particular has found new homes for countless numbers. The majority of these vacation victims show good breeding; and undoubtedly their loss constitutes a tragedy to the former owner as well as the victim.

But there comes a time when the permanent population of the winter wonderland of Phoenix can no longer care for all the strays. Vacationists themselves must be brought to realize their obligation to their cherished pets.

Those of us who realize dogs and cats love life even as you and I, and are heart-broken on being separated from their adored masters, wish devoutly that the winter visitors would exert more effort in the safe transport of their pets!

Animals that hibernate live through this period on body fats. Respiration, heart action, and circulation are slowed to a minimum. There are fewer physical needs and little body fuel is required.

Speaking of Dogs

CAPTAIN WILL JUDY, editor of the *Dog World Magazine*, being asked to write "a few words for the Kiwanians on man's best friend," said, "I hurried to accept," and from the paper that he wrote and which was published in the *Kiwanis Magazine* in September of this year, we quote a few of his paragraphs:

"The public spends for canned dog food, and for dry or biscuit dog food, approximately \$60,000,000 a year. Another \$35,000,000 each year is represented by purchases of remedies, supplies, veterinary services, holding of dog shows, and the like. There are approximately 12,000,000 dogs in the United States, or about one for every eleventh person, or one for about every fourth family. We do not necessarily want more dogs but we do want better dog-owners.

"Animals don't carry gossip or bear false witness; they don't rob banks; they don't sneak through traffic signals; they don't get drunk; they don't amass great wealth for their own selfish uses; and when they have eaten enough, they quit eating and lie down and sleep in the sunshine, an example all of us humans well might follow.

"The dog is the only animal that talks at both ends. He uses his voice and his tail. There is nothing in this world more expressive than a dog's tail except perhaps a woman's smile.

"There is only one animal out of the 160,000 species of animal life which of its own accord—without whip, without

harness, without compulsion—comes to the side of man to serve him and to be his glad companion—and that is the dog. The dog need only be near his master to be happy. He may be wet with rain, shivering with cold or lean with hunger, and yet if he is with his master it matters not.

"Dogs possess that rarest of all human virtues—forgiveness. Though you may punish your dog unjustly (and nine times out of ten when you punish your dog you do so unjustly because he was not able to determine clearly what you wanted him to do) your dog crawls back to you on his stomach, nudges his soft, moist nose into your hand and says, as he looks up at you with his big brown eyes, 'Oh, let's forgive and forget.'

The Graceful Waxwings

A. LEONARD BUTTS

CEDAR waxwings are not frequent visitors in the gardens or yards, so acquaintance with those immaculate birds had seemed quite remote to me until one Sunday in early spring.

Small dark berries still clung in bunches on our privet hedge. Casually gazing at the mass of green foliage, I discovered that it was being invaded by scores of birds, which were unlike any I had seen in the vicinity before. A better inspection with field glasses disclosed them to be cedar waxwings.

Feasting on the berries, the cedar-birds, as they are also named, were clinging to almost every branch. Properly called gluttons, these creatures will eat until they are thoroughly stuffed.

One would naturally expect such an intemperate bird to be clumsy in appearance, but not so. Waxwings are classed among our most beautiful birds. With grayish-brown predominating, this bird with a graceful crested head has a softly tinted yellow breast. Wing-feathers with small narrow red tips, resembling sealing-wax are responsible for the name of "wax-wing."

The next morning after my first acquaintance with the cedar-birds, I was favored with another exhibition. Some were still feasting, but most of them were perched in long rows on limbs of near-by trees. Almost motionless, they stood quite close to one another as though waiting for a leader to command them to fly away. Very soon afterwards, I discovered that they had departed, as they apparently were just lingering awhile for a bite to eat.



WHERE HAS MY MASTER GONE?

The Amusing and Useful Cat

CLARA MANDERSCHIED

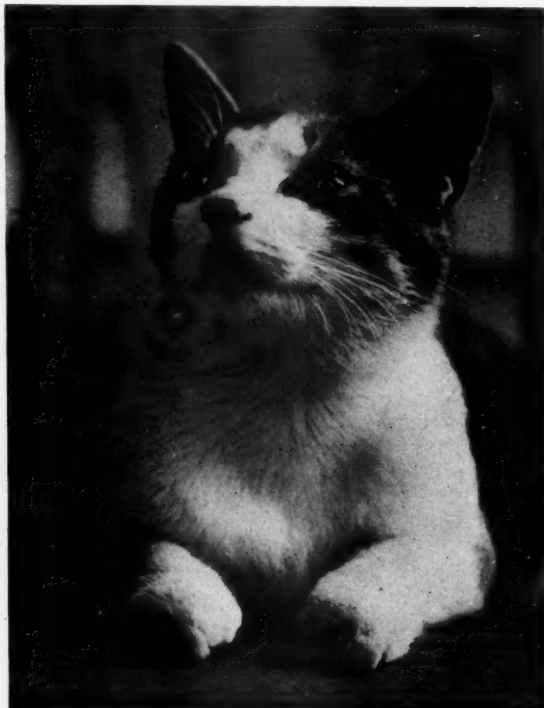
AT different periods and in different countries cats have served many useful purposes.

Nearly one hundred cats were released on the Calf of Man, the islet off the Isle of Man, to hunt down thousands of rabbits which threatened to overrun the islet. Most of the churches in Naples have three or four cats attached to them. They are kept for the purpose of catching mice which infest all ancient Neapolitan buildings. The animals may often be seen walking about among the congregation or stretched before the altars.

Cats also have a commercial importance in certain lines of trade. Marine insurance does not cover damage done to the cargo by rats, but if the proprietor of the merchandise injured can prove that the ship was not furnished with a cat, he can recover compensation from the owner of the vessel. A ship found under certain circumstances without a living creature on board is considered a derelict, and property rights in her are forfeited. It has frequently occurred, after a ship has been abandoned, that a live cat discovered on board has saved the vessel from being condemned. For such reasons ship-owners take care not to send vessels to sea without a cat.

In the cold storage warehouses of Pittsburgh cats of a special breed have been domesticated. Those establishments are much beset by rats, and on this account ordinary pussies were introduced. They could not stand the cold, and soon died. At length a sturdy female was acclimated in one of the warehouses, growing fat where the temperature was below thirty degrees. She gave birth to kittens which grew into thick-furred cats, suited to the Arctic conditions. These kittens were distributed among other cold storage houses, propagating their kind, until now cold storage cats are plentiful enough. They are chubbily built, and have a great development of the long hair of the mustache and eyebrows, which serve as feelers with which to find their way in the dark.

Even the government recognizes the cat as a public servant. A large number of felines are regularly in the employ of the United States government and the cost of their support is carried as an



THE FAMILY PET

item on the accounts of the Post Office Department. These cats are distributed among the principal post offices in various parts of the country, and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating postal matter and mail sacks. Each city postmaster is allowed a certain amount a year for the board of his feline staff, sending his estimate for cat meat to Washington at the beginning of each quarter. In the Post Office at Washington may be found cats whose ancestors have been on duty there for generations.

Hawthorne and His Cats

THE gifted author of "The Scarlet Letter" and other noted books, Nathaniel Hawthorne, had a marked fondness for feline society.

In her charming book, "Romantic Rebel," Hildegard Hawthorne, the author's granddaughter, tells us among the first playmates which the lame young Nathaniel had were three friendly, lively kittens named "Rag," "Tag," and "Bob-tail." While his sisters were absent at school, the young lad would amuse himself for hours with these sportive feline companions.

At no time in Nathaniel's boyhood was his family without feline pets. Usually there were not less than three or four cats who had the run of the home and enjoyed the best of care.

At the time of his marriage, Hawthorne was elated to find that Sophia, his bride, shared his fondness for the "graceful, clever, furry beasts."

Soon after he left his mother's house to establish a home of his own, the cat that had been Hawthorne's particular favorite at home, died. In informing Hawthorne of the cat's passing, his sister Louisa wrote in all seriousness that "He broke his heart over losing you."

Though he preferred cats to all other dumb creatures, Hawthorne was interested in the welfare of all animals. The cat, though, led in his affections. While his colorful imagination was weaving story after story to be transferred to paper, a feline pet, year in and out, invariably lay curled up cozily at his feet as he worked in his study.

Hawthorne instilled in his children a love for all dependent creatures of fur or feather. And he was never too busy himself to come to the aid or rescue of an animal.

Once, when his wife was obliged to be absent from home for several days, Hawthorne paused in the midst of pressing literary work to attend to his small son's pet rabbit. Despite his own preference for cats, Hawthorne soon found himself surprisingly attached to his voluntary charge. He provided the rabbit with the choicest food — gave the tiny animal a whole room of the house for its own use and the freedom of the lawn as well. He was delighted when the naturally shy little creature made itself at home. He regarded it as a compliment when the rabbit came hopping toward him or climbed into his small son's lap without fear.

One night the Hawthornes' cat fell into the well, and her sad plight was not discovered until the next morning. Again the author abandoned his work and, not without some difficulty, rescued kitty with a pail tied to a rope. Then he rubbed her weakened and weary body with towels until it was warm and dry once more, and fed her hot milk at intervals until she fully recovered from her harrowing experience.

Great genius though he was, Hawthorne seemed to feel that winning over an animal or making it comfortable was well worth the sacrifice of his valuable time.

M. A. C.

Feline Samaritans

A friend, whose wife was an eye-witness of the incident, sends us this pleasing anecdote: "There are three cats at a place I saw the other day, who, being fed by their mistress, returned with a black cat who had lost one eye and supposedly could not hunt up food very well for himself. *Vive les trois chats!*"

Our Dumb Animals

Published on the first Tuesday of each month by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 46 Central Street, Norwood, Massachusetts. Boston Office: 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass., to which all communications should be addressed.

Dr. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President

GUY RICHARDSON, Editor

WILLIAM M. MORRILL, Assistant

DECEMBER, 1941

FOR TERMS, see back cover.

AGENTS, to take orders for *Our Dumb Animals*, are wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions are offered.

EDITORS of all periodicals who receive this publication this month are invited to reprint any of the articles with or without credit.

MANUSCRIPTS relating to animals, particularly prose articles of about 300 words, are solicited. We do not wish to consider prose manuscripts longer than 500 words nor verse in excess of twenty-four lines. The shorter the better. All manuscripts should be typewritten and an addressed envelope with full return postage enclosed with each offering.

Don't Pity the Bees

AN article appeared sometime ago in the daily press stating that colonies of millions of bees had been drafted by the Government in an experiment to strengthen and control growing plants. In this connection, the statement was made that traps had been developed which robbed the bees of their pollen as they entered their hives. This trap is simply two parallel pieces of square-meshed cloth, about half an inch apart, placed near the entrance to the hives. The cloth brushes the pollen off of the bees as they follow the way into the hive. The question has arisen as to whether here was a possible form of cruelty to which the bees might be subjected.

We wrote to the United States Department of Agriculture and received a carefully prepared pamphlet telling what this all meant, and it is summed up by the official in charge of the Division of Bee Culture. This is what he says:

"The method of removing pollen is entirely a painless one to the bees and, by obtaining extra quantities of pollen through the use of pollen traps, it is possible for beekeepers to maintain much stronger, healthier, and more productive colonies and to provide better wintering conditions for them."

The main purpose of all this is evidently to increase materially the number of bees by using the pollen collected by one hive which may have an excess of the pollen for another which may have too little.

Endowed stalls and kennels are needed in the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital. Payments of thirty-five dollars for a kennel or seventy-five dollars for a stall will insure a suitable marker inscribed with donor's name.

A New Official for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society

AT a recent meeting of the Directors of these two Societies, Mr. Eric H. Hansen, at present General Manager of the American Humane Association, with headquarters in Albany, New York, was elected Executive Vice-President. Mr. Hansen's service will begin January 1, 1942.

Dr. Rowley, having been for thirty-two years President and, asking to be retired from the office, was persuaded by the Board of Directors to retain the presidency as long as he was willing to act in that capacity, Mr. Hansen being chosen to serve under Dr. Rowley meanwhile, assuming the greater part of the direction and management of the two organizations. It is understood that ultimately Mr. Hansen will, in all probability, be chosen as President.

Great care was taken by the Board of Directors in selecting Mr. Hansen, who seemed to be the one man in the country best fitted for this responsible position. During correspondence with him he was asked to make a full and detailed statement of his life, the chief part of which we are publishing here, with his photograph.

Mr. Hansen comes of fine Danish and English origin. He is thirty-eight years of age, married and has one child, a son, eleven years of age.

He graduated from Copenhagen Gymnasium, later took a post-graduate course in New York City for admittance to a post-graduate course in social work in New York University. He later became Chief License Clerk and Assistant to District Manager of the American S. P. C. A., New York City.

In 1931 he was elected Managing Director of the Humane Society of Missouri, with headquarters in St. Louis. After a very successful experience there of six years, during which the Society increased from a membership of 1,264 to over 4,000, with a veterinary clinic established and a fine shelter, he was elected as General Manager and Secretary of the American Humane Association, which is a federation of all the Humane Societies of the country.

His work as General Manager of the Association made him Assistant Editor of *The National Humane Review*, involved the organization of new Humane Societies, much travel through the several states, and brought him into contact with all nationally known humane leaders. Through his presence at numerous national humane conventions and



Photo by Bachrach

ERIC H. HANSEN

his addresses, he has become thoroughly well known to all the Humane Societies of the country.

Mr. Hansen is a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Albany, New York.

Dr. Rowley, as well as the Board of Directors, asks for Mr. Hansen the same full confidence of all the members of the two Societies and the public, and the same co-operation and good will that have been given him so generously during the many years of his own service.

A Fine Deed Recognized

Having read the following, we have sent to each of the seven fine young lads, from eight to eleven years old, whose names have been given us by the Postmaster of Woodland, Maine, one of our medals and a letter expressing the Society's appreciation of such an act of kindness and good will:

"A doe, whose fawn had fallen into an old well, kept vigil at the scene despite the appearance of humans, until seven boys rescued her offspring. The youths came upon the large doe while seeking nuts on the Canadian side of the border near here. The two boys climbed into the well, but were unable to lift out the fawn until their companions borrowed a clothesline which they placed about the animal's body. The two animals then ambled away."



Founded by Geo. T. Angell. Incorporated March, 1868

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Springfield, 53-57 Bliss Street

Pittsfield, 224 Cheshire Road

Attleboro, 3 Commonwealth Avenue

Hyannis, State Road, Rte. 28, Centerville

Wenham, Cherry Street

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L. H. SCAMMAN, D.V.M.

HARRY L. ALLEN, Superintendent

Springfield Branch
Telephone 4-7355
53-57 Bliss Street, Springfield, Mass.

Veterinarians
A. R. EVANS, V.M.D. H. L. SMEAD, D.V.M.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER	
At 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston	
Cases entered in Hospital	855
Cases entered in Dispensary	2,286
Operations	520
At Springfield Branch, 53 Bliss Street	
Cases entered in Hospital	221
Cases entered in Dispensary	810
Operations	104
At Attleboro Clinic, 3 Commonwealth Ave.	
Cases entered	98
Totals	
Hospital cases since opening, Mar. 1, 1915	199,976
Dispensary cases	505,375
Total	705,351

For Animals and Birds

Contributions of money or grain or apples or carrots sent to 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, will provide free Christmas dinners for horses on street and at stables. They will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Society will also provide food for the birds and squirrels during times of emergency through the winter.

Branches and Auxiliaries
MASSACHUSETTS S. P. C. A.

Northampton Branch of Mass. S. P. C. A.—MISS EMILY HALE, Pres.; MISS MILDRED MOULTON, Treas.

Great Barrington Branch of Mass. S. P. C. A.—MRS. ROBERT MAGRUDER, Pres.; MRS. DONALD WORTHINGTON, Treas.

Holyoke Branch of Mass. S. P. C. A.—MRS. AARON C. HAGG, Pres.; MRS. ROBERT E. NEWCOMB, Treas.

Springfield Branch Auxiliary—MRS. CARLTON H. GARINGER, Pres.; MRS. RICHARD A. BOOTH, Treas. Second Thursday.

Winchester Branch Auxiliary—MRS. RICHARD S. TAYLOR, Pres.; MRS. JOHN HAMILTON CLARKE, Treas.

Boston Work Committee of Mass. S. P. C. A.—MRS. GEORGE D. COLPAS, Chairman.

Veterinary Column

1. Question: I have just been to a veterinarian to have my dog treated and he gave me some liquid medicine to use. I find it difficult to make the dog take it, as he refuses food that contains the medicine, and offers considerable resistance when I try to force it in his mouth. How can I make him take the medicine?

Answer: Medicine may be given dogs from a teaspoon or small vial. The medicine is more easily administered if the animal is placed on a smooth-topped table, away from his usual domain of the floor. More resistance is offered if the animal's mouth is forced open. Therefore, the best method is to pull out the dog's cheek at the corner of the mouth and pour the medicine in the little pocket found between the teeth and cheek.

2. Question: I have a puppy about five months of age. His teeth seem to be getting loose and he has lost one. Is this natural, or is there something wrong?

Answer: Dogs have deciduous, or puppy, teeth that fall out at about five months of age. Permanent teeth soon replace those that fall out.

3. Question: Are canned dog foods adequate to maintain normal health in dogs?

Answer: Canned dog foods are convenient to use when a regular mixed diet cannot be prepared and fed. However, canned dog foods should not comprise the entire diet for a normal dog. They may be used as a filler, being supplemented by milk, meat and vegetables. There are some conditions, as in the case of puppies, where other substances must also be supplied. Your veterinarian can best advise you in such cases.

There is a committee composed of members of the American Animal Hospital Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association that are at present testing the various canned foods. There are several brands that have been tested and approved by this committee, and your veterinarian can supply you with the approved names.

NOTE: In the answer to question number two in the November issue of this column, there was one misleading bit of information. By mistake, "tincture of iodine" was mentioned as an antiseptic to be used on open wounds in animals. This substance should be avoided in the case of cats. Cats have a very sensitive skin and in some cases iodine will cause severe burns. Also in the case of cats, preparations containing carbolic acid or phenol should be avoided. Preparations containing these materials—lysol, creolin, cresol, etc.—are highly poisonous to cats.

L. H. S., Veterinary Dept.,
Angell Animal Hospital



Founded by Geo. T. Angell Incorporated 1889

For rates of membership in both of our Societies see back cover. Checks should be made payable to Treasurer.

Officers of the American Humane Education Society
180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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180 Longwood Ave., Boston

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Mrs. Katherine Weathersbee, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Fort Worth, Texas
Rev. John W. Lemon, Ark, Virginia
Miss Lucia F. Gilbert, Boston, Massachusetts
Mrs. Jennie R. Toomim, Lubbock, Texas
Seymour Carroll, Columbia, South Carolina
Rev. R. E. Griffith, De Land, Florida

Field Representative

Dr. Wm. F. H. Wentzel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF FIELD WORKERS FOR OCTOBER, 1941

Number of Bands of Mercy formed, 404
Number of addresses made, 354
Number of persons in audiences, 48,848

For Retired Workers

WE are receiving gifts to the American Humane Education Society as a trust fund, the interest to be used for the benefit of field missionaries and others who have spent their lives in promoting humane education. Already several cases have come to our attention and are being relieved in this way. We will welcome your contribution to this fund.

Please make checks payable to Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer, American Humane Education Society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, and specify that the amount contributed is for the Humane Education Trust Fund.

Chicago and the Rodeo

CHICAGO seems to be a popular center for what the public knows as the rodeo. One was held August 31, 1941, when an enraged Brahma bull escaped from Soldier's Field Rodeo and Thrill Show and gravely injured three persons before it was shot and killed (in public). The Flying X Rodeo closed at the Coliseum October 12, after a two-week showing. Yet a third rodeo opened at the Stadium from October 17 to November 2. Surely, three rodeos in two months is too much rodeo even for Chicago.

It is a matter of deep regret to many that the British War Relief Society chose to sponsor the affair at the Stadium to raise money for British War Relief, particularly when our British cousins turned "thumbs down" on the Tex Austin Show at Wembley, London, England.

On October 9 the Chicago Humane Education Society passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Chicago is being overrun with rodeo and rodeo features given for profit or philanthropic causes, and WHEREAS, the Humane Laws of Illinois as written in the Criminal Code are being broken by performers in said rodeos, with possible danger to human life as well as torture and injury to animals.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the Chicago Humane Education Society, Inc., in meeting assembled October 9, 1941, that the rodeo is an infringement of the Illinois State Law, a menace to human and animal life, and should be abolished. This same resolution was unanimously adopted October 10 by the Chicago and Cook County Federation of Women's Organizations, with a membership of 60,000.

A rodeo without the violation of some state law relative to the prevention of cruelty to animals is a very tame affair. The fact that officers of Humane Societies have to be present to protect the animals and to prevent such exhibitions of cruelty tells the story.

It's the Law!

The *Christian Science Monitor* is authority for the following citation:

Kansas: Section 21-2426, Revised Statutes: "It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit in a public way within the State of Kansas, any sort of an exhibit that consists of the eating or pretending to eat of snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, or other reptiles."

Please remember the American Humane Education Society, Boston, Mass., when making your will.

A Lobster Dinner

AT a dinner held recently in Maine, attended by the Governor of the State and a score of leading local citizens, fresh lobsters were served as the main dish. Now, here is the remarkable thing: They were cooked by the method advocated by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals — that is, they were placed in lukewarm water in which they were quickly and, without any possibility of suffering, asphyxiated; then broiled.

The manager of the hotel said that he was greatly pleased with the method, that he had been utterly unable to remain in the kitchen when lobsters had been cooked in the old way by being thrown into boiling water, and he thoroughly approved of this later and better method. True the lobster's organism may be of a very low order but can anyone say it has no capacity for pain even for a moment?

The Fate of "Teddy"

The press of the country has called attention to the cruel way in which a famous elephant by the name of "Teddy," known as the work elephant at the State Fair in Raleigh, North Carolina, was finally destroyed. There is no need for us to give the details here — they are too distressing. The authorities, instead of first learning the one and only proper way to put an elephant to sleep humanely, simply turned a number of men with rifles upon the unfortunate animal.

When such a great creature has to be put to sleep, one bullet passing through one of the eyes to the opposite temple, drops it immediately and death is instantaneous.

You may well believe that the publicity given to this will make it impossible for such a thing to occur again throughout the entire country.

Report of Fez Fondouk

Here is the report of the American Fondouk at Fez, Morocco, for August, 1941:

Daily average large animals: 8.6.
Animals put to sleep: 1.
Entries, 51: 1 horse, 6 mules, 44 donkeys.
Exits, 43: 1 horse, 5 mules, 37 donkeys.
Out-patients, 480: 98 horses, 50 mules, 322 donkeys.
3 dogs.
Fondouks visited 303
Animals inspected 5,869
Animals treated 538
Animals sent to Hospital 87
Pack-saddles (infected) destroyed 3
Arab bits destroyed 3
Animals sent by Police Dept. 11

The amount of our expenses for August was \$194.92.

Very sincerely yours,
G. DELON, Superintendent

Bethlehem

Minnie Leona Upton

*Without, the far and chill star-shine,
Within, the warm breath of the kine,
Sweet with stored yield of vale and hill
Round Bethlehem, now winter-still;
Toward Thee they turned their soft, kind
eyes,
Watching, with gentle, mute surprise,
The tender, tiny thing that lay
In safe content upon their hay.*

*Oh, Savior, who didst leave Thy throne
Of glory for the sad and lone,
Give us to save from all despite
Such voiceless ones as watched that night;
Give hearts to fend for all the weak
Defenseless ones that cannot speak,
They that on man's compassion wait,
Oh Thou, the All-Compassionate!*

After the War

IN his deeply interesting, latest book entitled "Strictly Personal," W. Somerset Maugham, speaking of the magnificent courage with which the English laboring classes have stood up backing this war, giving seven days' service with uncomplaining courage, he quotes two representative people as to the future.

A prominent worker at the Woolwich Arsenal, a representative of the large laboring class, said, "But when it is over we shall want our liberties back, and if we don't get them there will be trouble."

Then he quotes Alexander, the first Lord of the Admiralty, to whom he put the question, "What sort of an England do you foresee when the war is finished?" Alexander put his reply in a single phrase: "A country where there is work for all, and no very rich people and no very poor people."

Maugham also says, "I have heard the owners of great houses acknowledge that the time for them was past — they accepted the change they foresaw in their style of living with resignation and even with cheerfulness."

Strong for Humane Education

Due to the interest of Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, field worker of the American Humane Education Society, the *Fort Worth Mind*, leading colored newspaper in the city, is giving a column weekly to the subject of Humane Education. A recent issue contained the text of a letter from B. C. Shulkey, assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, warmly endorsing humane education and *Our Dumb Animals*. Another letter was published, from Rabbi Samuel D. Soskin of Temple Beth-El, wholeheartedly endorsing the program of the American Humane Education Society.

Mass. S. P. C. A. Acts as Host

Record-Breaking Attendance at Annual Meetings of Federations

NEARLY one hundred delegates, representing every New England state, attended the annual meetings of the New England Federation of Humane Societies and of the Massachusetts Federation, held November 6 in the lecture hall of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. in its Hospital building on Longwood Avenue, Boston.

Robert F. Sellar, Boston, president of the New England Federation, opened the morning session with a brief address, followed by reports from various officers and a brief business meeting of the Massachusetts Federation, in charge of its president, Herbert W. Cooper, Worcester. President Francis H. Rowley of the entertaining Society was called upon for an address of welcome, after which Alfred W. Lombard, assistant director of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, discussed "Pulling Contests at Fairs," and answered questions asked by delegates. Carlton E. Buttrick, director of humane education, Connecticut Humane Society, spoke on "The Adult in Humane Education."

At 1 o'clock the visitors sat down to a substantial luncheon provided by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and served in the mailing room on the second floor of the building.

The afternoon session was given over largely to veterinary topics, Dr. E. F. Schroeder, chief veterinarian of the Angell Animal Hospital, discussing "Distemper in Dogs," and Dr. C. L. Blakely, also of the Angell staff, speaking on "Some Problems in Animal Surgery." Interesting discussions followed each address. John C. Macfarlane of the American S. P. C. A., New York City, told of his recent missionary work in organizing Humane Societies in Vermont, and gave a very brief account of the American Red Star, operated by the American Humane Association for the benefit of animals in emergencies.

At the close of the afternoon session and at intervals during the day, visitors were escorted through the Angell Animal Hospital, in which they showed great interest.

Mr. Sellar was re-elected president of the New England Federation: J. Seth Jones, Hartford, Conn., first vice-president; Wallace Nelson, Portsmouth, N. H., second vice-president; Mrs. Howard Woodward, Taunton, secretary; Mrs. John R. Rathom, Providence, R. I., treasurer; and Lyman Cousins, Jr., Bangor, Me., Dr. Grace Burnett, Brattleboro, Vt., and George J. Riley, Providence, R. I., directors.

Herbert W. Cooper, Worcester, was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Federation; James Gilmore, Lowell,

first vice-president; Mrs. Charles H. Millett, Melrose, second vice-president; Mrs. Howard Woodward, secretary; Miss Harriet Bird, Stow, treasurer; and Miss Helen Leighton, Boston, and Victor A. Friend, Melrose, directors.

Exhibit at Bellingham

We have received an interesting photograph from the Whatcom County Humane Society of Bellingham, Washington, showing the fine exhibit of posters, mottoes, and humane literature which was held in the High School during the convention of the Washington Education Association, October 13 and 14 last. The posters were made in the local schools and the literature was supplied by the American Humane Education Society. An entire section of the Association program was devoted to humane education, at which President Nelson Durham of the State Humane Society of Washington was the chief speaker. Mr. Ross Alexander, president, and Mrs. Mary Bourque, secretary, of the Whatcom County Society are to be congratulated upon this unusual demonstration at a teachers' institute.

Essays for Scottish S. P. C. A.

The Scottish S. P. C. A. announces that the subject of the prize essay competition for 1942, open to school children, is: "What Horses Do for Us Daily."

The announcement is being issued to over 2,300 schools. The competition has, for over sixty years, formed a prominent feature of the Society's activities, and in 1941 nearly 18,300 essays were written in 387 schools, and 536 book prizes were awarded. While these figures are a little less than usual, interest in the competition has undoubtedly been maintained despite war-time conditions and the difficulties of evacuation, etc.

In Schools of Tacoma

Mrs. Florida L. Byrne is representing the American Humane Education Society in Tacoma, Washington. She has distributed literature and interviewed the principals of several schools. She also discussed humane work with officials of the State Parent-Teacher Association and supplied them with appropriate literature. She sent literature to six local P. T. A. presidents. She found the principal and pupils of University Place school much interested in humane education. Mrs. Byrne also contacted the teachers of several play schools and of one of the Catholic schools, all of whom showed great interest in the work. She plans an intensive campaign throughout all the schools of the city, and seems to be meeting with cordial co-operation on all sides.



WHEN DAY'S WORK IS DONE

Photo by E. F. Paschall

A Bedouin Trait

MARY AGNES COLVILLE

THE "Bedouins" (that native name used by the nomadic tribes of Arabia to distinguish themselves from the sedentary Arabs of the towns) are usually associated in our minds with the camel, inasmuch as his camel caravan is the chief mode of travel of the Bedouin and his family, and its milk the principal nourishment of his children.

However, where the Bedouin may take his camel for granted as an every day commonplace factor in the business of living, his horse is something different. The horse is elevated, perhaps by his superior intelligence, to a higher place in the Bedouin's mind.

Harsh and untutored though he may be in other ways, the Bedouin's finest characteristic seems to be his really deep affection for his horse — his concern for its welfare. It would seem that at times he is half apologetic to it for the grim discomforts of desert living, even though no self pity may enter his mind over the scorching heat and inconveniences of the desert wastes.

More than one cultured traveler, exploring the desert regions, has been greatly impressed by this feeling of

these nomadic people for their equine companions.

It has been related by these same travelers on more than one occasion that when food is scarce, it is invariably the Bedouin who goes voluntarily hungry or only half nourished, sometimes for days at a stretch, in order that his horse may not suffer. The horses must have their sustenance from the scant supplies at whatever cost to their owners.

Wells supplying fresh drinking water are found only infrequently on the long desert treks, and so the mares and colts are given camel's milk twice daily. Come what may in deprivation, there is no thought of stinting them.

In fact, in this respect, it would seem that this strangely wise though usually illiterate son of the desert might often teach a lesson to the world beyond his elemental environs.

When Winter Comes

THE rapid approach of the late fall and winter seasons makes it almost mandatory to urge upon pet owners that they exercise care and consideration for their little charges during the cold, damp and otherwise inclement days ahead. Seems strange, doesn't it, that such a warning should be necessary? However, instances of lack of consideration of animals, witnessed no longer than last winter, prompt this reminder.

When subjecting their pets to unnecessary exposure during the late fall and winter months, many owners console themselves with the thought that Nature takes care of pets by providing them with extra fur as a natural protection against the elements. The animal who lives outdoors all of the time may benefit by such natural protection, but what of the pet who is kept in a steam-heated, over-heated apartment or house and only gets out for an "airing" once or twice a day? The reaction of cold and dampness on them is the same as on a human who is not properly clothed.

Flight

Ellen D. Masters

*The Wise Men came and went away;
No star blazed where the young Child lay.*

*A selfish monarch darkly schemed.
Lone Mary pondered; Joseph dreamed.*

*A gripping fear, a darkening night—
A hasty bundle, packed for flight.*

*Sweeter than notes of heavenly tone—
A donkey's hoof-beats on the stone:*

*Such hope, such aid four feet afford,
Bearing the Babe from Herod's sword!*

*In Ramah, Rachel sadly wails.
(Old earth was used to horror-tales.)*

*But Mary's fright and Rachel's tears
Mingle afresh these later years.*

*Come to my heart, through chaos wild,
Hunted as Jesus—refugee child.*

There are just a few simple rules to be followed for the proper protection of our dumb animals during the winter season. Dogs should not be taken for long walks in the rain or slush and they should be provided with a blanket on cold, wintry days. A horse should never be left standing for too long a period in the cold. No matter how long he is left standing, he should not be without the protection of a blanket. Cats should not be let outdoors during severe snow or rain. Bird pets should be protected against drafts by being kept away from open doors and windows. In cold climates animals should not be compelled to sleep outdoors during the period from November through March. To make them do so is careless neglect.

This writer talks from experience. Years ago, through thoughtlessness (call it negligence, if you will), he lost a beautiful white canary because it was left in a draft overnight. And he almost lost his dog because he was one of those who thought a dog could be kept in an over-heated house all day and be taken out in cold, slushy weather without danger to the animal.

Experience may be a good teacher, but it sometimes can teach a bitter lesson.

T. J. M.

White Wings

Harry Elmore Hurd

*Be quiet, every throat that sings—
Beware white beauty in the night—
Swift is the arctic owl's flight.*

*Defenseless rabbit, do not stir—
Hide beneath dark juniper—
Shun the shadow of white wings.*



Backyard Christmas Tree

LOUISE DARCY

*I'd like to give a party
For the animals this year,
With nuts for all the squirrels
And apples for the deer;
Blueberries for the partridge,
And lots of other things
For friendly woodland creatures
With fur and feathered wings.
I know I can't feed all of them;
But actions outdo words—
I'll decorate with suet strings
My Christmas tree for birds.*

K	N	G	N	T	P
T	I	B	A	C	A
N	O	L	R	C	K
W	U	B	O	B	R
N	E	R	I	W	E
R	T	T	H	R	D

How Many "B" Birds?

ALFRED I. TOOKE

A NUMBER of birds have names beginning with the letter "B." There are boatbill, bufflehead, bullfinch, for example. See how many "B" bird names you can spell out in the diagram, moving one square at a time, but not using the same square twice in any one name.

If you do not get ten or more, see the answers on this page next month.

*And which are the happiest, truly
It would be hard to tell;
The sparrows, who share in the Christmas cheer,
Or the children who love them well!*

CELIA THAXTER



WONDERING WHAT SANTA CLAUS WILL BRING

A Bird Table

FRED CORNELIUS

DO you want to do something nice for the birds? Of course you do, and here is an easy way to do it. It will not cost a penny, either.

In almost every home there is an old tin plate or a shallow pan that is no longer in use. Find one of these and nail it on top of a post or in the fork of a tree. Then put grain or bread crumbs in it and watch the birds flock to it for their dinner.

At first they may be afraid of it and not come for a few days, but sooner or later, one wise old bird will find it and from then on the other birds will come with him to your table every time you put in feed.

You will get a lot of fun watching the birds eat the crumbs on cold winter days, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you may be keeping many of them from starving in the coldest weather.

Joy of Giving

*For somehow not only at Christmas,
But all the long year through,
The joy that you give to others
Is the joy that comes back to you.
And the more you spend in helping
The poor and lonely and sad,
The more your heart's possessing
Returns to make you glad.*

The Band of Mercy or Junior Humane League

DR. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President
GUY RICHARDSON, Secretary

PLEDGE

I will try to be kind to all living creatures and try to protect them from cruel usage.

The American Humane Education Society will send to every person who forms a Band of Mercy of thirty members, and sends the name chosen for the Band and the name and post-office address of the president who has been duly elected, special Band of Mercy literature and a gilt badge for the president. Write to 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, for prices of literature and Band of Mercy supplies.

NEW BANDS OF MERCY

Four hundred and twelve new Bands of Mercy were reported during October. These were distributed as follows:—

Georgia	187
Maine	69
South Carolina	67
Florida	48
Pennsylvania	27
Texas	7
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	1
Minnesota	1
Vermont	1
Philippine Islands	1

Total number Bands of Mercy organized by Parent American Society, 260,037.



AN ATTRACTIVE BIRDBATH WILL
BRING BIRDS TO YOUR GARDEN

Miss Maryott Retires

WE regret to announce the voluntary retirement of our humane education worker in Massachusetts, Miss Ella A. Maryott, who, for nearly a generation, has been a familiar figure in the public schools throughout the state, as she went about interviewing teachers and giving illustrated talks on kindness to animals. Thousands of boys and girls, many of them now of adult age, remember her pleasantly and her effective stories about the proper care of their pets. Many letters of commendation, some from high educational officials, have been received, telling of her good work and expressing regret that she feels it no longer advisable to continue it.

While the value of such service cannot be estimated by mere statistics, we cannot refrain from presenting this summary of Miss Maryott's work in Massachusetts schools, which shows that talks were given to an aggregate of 1,085,354 children and 28,521 teachers, besides other adults. An average of more than 1,000 Bands of Mercy a year were reported as a result of these visits. Who can estimate the spiritual value of this work upon such a multitude of impressionable minds? Certainly Miss Maryott can carry into her retirement the feeling that she has made a great contribution to character building in the generation of her day. We are certain that she has not only the congratulations but the best wishes of a host of friends, including her colleagues in the organization which she served.

...

The beech is one of the best food trees. If there could be plenty of beechnuts every year, little other food for many kinds of wild life would be needed. Quail have been observed scratching in the snow for beechnuts. Grouse like the fruit and buds. Pheasants, partridges, deer, raccoons, squirrels, rabbits, and opossums use the food. In addition, the tree makes one of the best dens.

...

Adequate protection should be given bees during the winter months. Losses can usually be ascribed to starvation, disease, poor queens, insufficient young and poor or inadequate stores. Starvation may be due to improper protection because of unnecessary use of energy and stores. Bees seldom smother or freeze to death.

After the First Snow

John Ritchey

*On the first morning after snow we went
And found the small tracks of the furry ones
And said, "We hope you find the winter kind
And safety from the hunters' dogs and
guns."*

Autumn

McLeod Orford

*The woods are garbed in golden hues,
The meadows now are brown;
From early morn the birds cry out:
"The north wind's coming down!"*

*The wild geese form a silver V,
A leaf returns to earth;
Each in its way but demonstrates
The mystery of birth.*

*The sun glides through an azure sky,
A heritage of June,
And in among the goldenrod
The hoppers play a tune.*

*Has summer changed her furtive mind?
Has she come back to stay?
Ah, no, there is the junco's call—
The snow's not far away.*

Humane Clubs in Detroit

FROM Lucile V. Pullman, teacher in the Chandler School, Detroit, Michigan, comes this interesting report:

We have just organized two new Humane Clubs at Chandler School. There are 40 members in one, and 45 in the other. We are enclosing the list of officers and program chairmen. We will mail you a program very soon.

We use *Our Dumb Animals* in planning our programs. Because your magazine has such a variety of articles it makes our programs very interesting and educational.

Today, a little kitten, whose coat of fur had been badly torn, was brought in by a pupil and the boys and girls fixed a box for it. We treated it, and allowed it to remain in a box in the sun. It slept and seemed much more lively at noon when one of the pupils volunteered to take it to the owner. The pupils were anxious to have us keep it as a mascot. There were sympathetic offers of money to feed it, and care for it, if we could only keep it at school.

Thank you for your splendid co-operation in the past and for so generously contributing the two copies of *Our Dumb Animals* for our work. We appreciate it so much and the children look forward to its coming with eagerness.

...

Monarch butterflies migrate very much as some birds do. They start migrating in swarms from Canada in August; through September and October their numbers are added to by thousands of others along the route southward, and finally they reach winter quarters by November 1. En route they spend their nights on trees. In the spring they migrate northward but unlike the birds they do not live season after season. The individuals of one fall migration do not live until the next.

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Christmas Eve

Jessie M. Dowlin

Quiet rules the stanchioned rows
Where the cattle stand and doze;
Safely housed the gentle sheep
Huddled in their woolly sleep;
Not a dove in shadowed cote
Makes a single cooing note;
The big brown mare within her stall
Stirs her bed-straw not at all;
Sheep and cattle, doves and mare
Are still as if they were not there;
Blest is the Eve when long ago
The dumb beasts saw the Christ Star's glow!

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DUE to the heavy advertising this
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supplies is again crowded out. It appears
in every issue of *Our Dumb Animals* for
1941, except those for February, No-
vember and December. Those interested
are reminded that we have a special
6-page folder that gives the prices of
about 100 items of literature, posters,
badges, etc. This will be mailed free to
any address upon receipt of a request.
If you wish to give humane books, or
pamphlets for Christmas, or to distrib-
ute leaflets on the care and protection
of animals, be sure to write for this
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cation Society, world's headquarters for
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nue, Boston, Mass.

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The 1942 HUMANE CALENDAR
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TO OUR FRIENDS

In making your will, kindly bear in mind that the corporate title of
our Society is "The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals"; that it is the second incorporated (March, 1868)
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the country, and
that it has no connection with any other similar Society.

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chusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals "for the use
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